



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

Utah—Gov. Cummings' Official Account of his Reception at Salt Lake City.

The following is Gov. Cummings' dispatch to the Secretary of State, narrating his experiences in Salt Lake City:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 2.

SIR: You are aware that my contemplated journey was postponed in consequence of the snow on the mountains, and in the canyon between Fort Bridger and this city. In accordance with the determination communicated in former notes, I left camp on the 5th and arrived here on the 12th ult.

Some of the incidents of my journey are related in the annexed note, addressed by me to Col. A. S. Johnston, on the 15th ult.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,  
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 15.

SIR: I left camp on the 5th, en route to this city, in accordance with a determination communicated to you on the 3d inst., accompanied by Colonel Kane as my guide, and two servants. Arriving in the vicinity of the spring, which is on this side of the "Quaking Aspid," after night, Indian camp fires were discerned on the rocks overlooking the valley. We proceeded to the spring, and after disposing of the animals, retired from the trail beyond the mountain. We had reason to congratulate ourselves upon having taken this precaution, as we subsequently ascertained that the country lying between your outposts and the "Yellow" is infested by hostile renegades and outlaws from various tribes.

I was escorted from Bear River Valley to the western end of Echo Canon. The journey through the canon being performed, for the most part, after night, it was about 11 o'clock P. M. when I arrived at Weber Station. I have been everywhere recognized as Governor of Utah; and, so far from having encountered insults or indignities, I am gratified in being able to state to you that, in passing through the settlements, I have been universally greeted with such respectful attentions as are due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States in the Territory.

Near the Warm Springs, at the line dividing Great Salt Lake and Davis counties, I was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the Mayor and other municipal officers of the city, and by the escorted to lodgings previously provided, the Mayor occupying a seat in my carriage.

Ex Governor Brigham Young paid me a call of ceremony as soon as I was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of my mountain journey to receive company. In subsequent interviews with the ex-Governor he has evinced a willingness to afford me every facility which I may require for the efficient performance of my administrative duties. His course in this respect meets, I fancy, with the approval of a majority of this community. The Territorial seal, with other public property, has been tendered me by William H. Hooper, Esq., late Acting Secretary pro tem.

I have not yet examined the public records, but apprehend that the records of the United States Courts, Territorial Library, and other public property, remain unimpaired.

Having entered upon the performance of my official duties in this city, it is probable that I will be detained for some days in this part of the Territory.

I respectfully call your attention to a matter which demands our serious consideration. Many acts of depredation have been recently committed by Indians upon the property of the inhabitants—one in the immediate vicinity of this city. Believing that the Indians will endeavor to settle the stolen property at or near the camp, I here enclosed the brand book (in complete) and memoranda, (in part of stock lost by citizens of Utah since Feb. 25, 1858, and two letters addressed to me on the same subject by Wm. H. Hooper, Esq., late Acting Secretary pro tem, which may enable you to secure the property and punish the thieves.

With feelings of profound regret I have learned that Agent Hunt is charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in Uinta valley. I hope that Agent Hunt will be able to vindicate himself from the charges contained in the enclosed letter from William H. Hooper, late Secretary pro tem, yet they demand a thorough investigation.

I shall probably be compelled to make a requisition upon you for a sufficient force to subdue the Indians alluded to, since I desire to avoid being compelled to call out the militia for that purpose. The gentlemen who are entrusted with this note, Mr. John B. Kimball and Mr. Fay Worthen, are engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and are represented to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, and have no connection with the church here. Should you deem it advisable or necessary, you will please send any communication intended for me by them. I beg leave to commend them to your confidence and courtesy; they will probably return to the city in a few days. They are well known to Messrs. Gilbert, Perry & Barr, with whom you will please communicate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS,  
Governor Utah Territory.

A. S. Johnston, Col. of Cavalry, Commanding Army of Utah, Fort Scott, U. T.

The note omits to state that I met parties of armed men at Lost and Yellow creeks, as well as Echo Canon. At every point, however, I was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute. When it was arranged with the Mormon officers in command of my escort that I should pass through Echo Canon at night, I inferred that it was with the object of concealing the soldiers and other defenses. I was, therefore, aggressively surprised by illumination in honor of me. The bon-fires kindled by the soldiers from the base to the summits of the walls of the Canon completely illuminated the valley, and disclosed the snow-colored mountains which surrounded us. When I arrived at the next station I found the "emigrant road" over the "Big mountain" still impassable. I was able to make my way, however, down "Weber Canon."

Since my arrival I have been employed in examining the records of the Supreme and District Courts, which I am now prepared to report as being perfect and unimpaired. This will doubtless be acceptable information to those who have entertained an impression to the contrary.

I have also examined the legislative records, and other books belonging to the office of the Secretary of State, which are in perfect preservation. The property returned to me, though not made up in proper form, exhibits the public property for which W. H. Hooper, late Secretary of State, is responsible. It is, in part, the same for which the estate of A. W. Babbitt is liable, that individual having died whilst in the office of Secretary of State for Utah.

I believe that the books and charts, stationery and other property, appertaining to the Surveyor General's office, will, upon examination, be found in the proper place, except some instruments, which are supposed to have been disposed of by some person who was temporarily in charge of the office. I examined the property, but cannot verify the matter, in consequence of not having at my command a schedule or property return.

The condition of the large and valuable Territorial library has also commanded my attention, and I am pleased in being able to report that Mr. W. C. Staines, the librarian, has kept the books and records in the most excellent condition. I will at an early day, transmit a catalogue of this library, and schedule of the other public property, with certified copies of the records of the Supreme and District Courts, exhibiting the character and amount of the public business transacted in them.

On the 21st instant I left Great Salt Lake City, and visited Tailla and Bush valleys, in the latter of which the military reserves selected by Col. Steptoe, and endeavored to trace the lines

upon the ground from field notes which are in the Surveyor General's office. An accurate plan of the reserve, as it has been measured off, will be found accompanying a communication, which I shall address to the Secretary of War, upon this subject.

On the morning of the 24th inst., information was communicated to me that a number of persons who were desirous of leaving the Territory were unable to do so, and considered themselves to be unlawfully restrained of their liberty. However desirous of conciliating public opinion, I felt it incumbent upon me to adopt the most energetic measures to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this statement. Postponing, therefore, a journey of importance which I had in contemplation to one of the settlements of Utah, county, I caused public notice to be given immediately of my readiness to relieve all persons who were, or deemed themselves to be, aggrieved and on the ensuing day, which was Sunday, requested the following notice to be read, in my presence, to the people at the Tabernacle:

"NOTICE."

"It has been reported to me that there are persons residing in this and in other parts of the Territory who are illegally restrained of their liberty. It is therefore proper that I should announce that I assume the protection of all such persons, if any there be, and request that they will communicate to me their names and places of residence, under seal, through Mr. Fay Worthen, and to me in person during my stay in the city."

A. CUMMINGS,  
Governor of Utah Territory."

I have since kept my office open at all hours of the day and night, and have registered no less than 56 men, 38 women, and 71 children, as desirous of my protection and assistance in proceeding to the States. The large majority of these people are of English birth, and state that they leave the congregation from a desire to improve their circumstances, and realize elsewhere money by their labor. Certain leading men among the Mormons have promised them flour, and to assist them in leaving the country.

My presence in the Tabernacle will be remembered by me as an occasion of intense interest. Between three and four thousand persons were assembled for the purpose of public worship; the hall was crowded to overflowing; but the most profound quiet was observed when I appeared. President Brigham Young introduced me by name, as the Governor of Utah, and I addressed the audience from "the stand." I informed them that I had come among them to vindicate the national sovereignty; that it was my duty to secure the supremacy of the Constitution and laws; that I had taken my oath of office to exact an unconditional submission on their part to the dictates of the law. I was not interrupted.

In a discourse of about thirty minutes' duration, I touched (as I thought best) boldly upon all the leading questions at issue between them and the general government. I remembered that I had to deal with men embittered by the remembrance and recital of many real and imaginary wrongs, but did not think it wise to withhold from them the entire truth. They listened respectfully to all that I had to say—approvingly even, I fancied—when I explained to them what I intended should be the character of my administration. In fact, the whole manner of the people was calm, betokening no consciousness of having done wrong, but rather as if we were, indicating a conviction that they had done their duty to their religion and their country. I have observed that the Mormons profess to view the constitution as the work of inspired men, and responded with readiness to the meetings for its support.

Thus, the meeting might have ended. But after listening my remarks, I rose and stated that I would be glad to hear from any who might be inclined to address me upon topics of interest to the community. This invitation brought forth in succession several speakers, who evidently exercised great influence over the masses of the people. They harangued on the subject of the assassination of Joseph Smith, Jr., and his friends, the services rendered by a Mormon battalion to an ungrateful country, their suffering on the "plains" during their dreary pilgrimage to their mountain home, &c. The congregation became greatly excited, and joined the speakers in their intemperate remarks, exhibiting more frenzy than I had expected to witness among the people who habitually exercise great self-control.

A speaker now represented the Federal Government as desirous of needlessly introducing the national troops into the Territory, "whether a necessity or not," and that the employment to support the authority of the civil officers of the Territory, and the wildest uproar ensued. I was fully confirmed in the opinion that this people, with their extraordinary religion and customs, would gladly encounter certain death rather than be taxed with a submission to the military power, which they considered to involve a loss of honor.

In my first address I had informed them that they were entitled to a trial by their peers; that I had no intention of stationing the army in immediate contact with their settlements, and that the military posse would not be resorted to until further means of arrest had been tried and failed. I found the greatest difficulty in explaining these points, so great was the excitement. Eventually, however, the efforts of Brigham Young were successful in calming the tumult and restoring order, before the adjournment of the meeting. It is proper that I should add that more than one speaker has since expressed his regret at having been betrayed into intemperance of language in my presence.

The President and the American people will learn with gratification the auspicious issue of our difficulties here. I regret the necessity which compels me to mingle with my congratulations the announcement of a fact which will occasion great concern.

The people, including the inhabitants of this city, are moving from every settlement in the northern part of the Territory. The roads are everywhere filled with wagons loaded with provisions and household furniture, the women and children, often without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where. They seemed not only resigned, but cheerful. "It is the will of the Lord," they say, "and we will submit to it." The ultimate destination is not, I apprehend, definitely fixed upon. "Going south," seems sufficiently definite for most of them, but many believe that their ultimate destination is Sonora.

Young, Kimball and most of the influential men have left their commodious mansions, without apparent regret, to lengthen the long train of wanderers. The masses everywhere announce to me that they are prepared to leave the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. I shall follow these people, and endeavor to rally them. Numbers whom I have met appear to be in dread of the Indians whom the distressed condition of the whites has encouraged to commit extensive depredations. I may at least quiet their apprehensions of these persons and induce some of them to return.

Our military force could overwhelm most of these people in a common place; but there are among the Mormons many brave men, accustomed to arms and horses; men who would fight desperately as guerrillas, and if the settlements are destroyed, will subject the country to an expensive and protracted war, without any compensating results. They will, I am sure, submit to "trial by jury," but they will not brook the idea of being put under the control of a military force, and the "lower of the camp," nor of an army encamped in their cities or dense settlements.

I have adopted means to recall the few remaining Mormons in arms who have not yet, it is said, complied with my request to withdraw from the canons and Eastern frontier. I have also taken measures to protect the buildings which have been vacated in the Northern settlements. I am sanguine that I will save a great part of the valuable improvements there.

I shall leave this city for the South to-morrow. After I have finished my business there, I shall return as soon as possible to the army, to complete the arrangements which will enable me to follow long, I trust to announce that the road between California and Missouri may be traveled with perfect security by teams and emigrants of every description.

I shall restrain all operations of the military

for the present, which will probably enable me to receive from the President additional instructions, if he deems it necessary to give them.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS, Governor of Utah.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington City, D. C.

A STRANGE WOMAN—INFORMATION WANTED.—We are requested to ask, through our columns, information in relation to an unfortunate woman who came to this place about three months ago, and represented herself to be Mrs. Rollins. She came upon Green River upon one of the boats running that trade, and stopped at the Mitchell House, where she gave such evidences of insanity, that she was duly tried and sent to the Western Lunatic Asylum at Hopkinsville, where she remained two or three weeks, and returned to this place, saying she had been discharged upon the ground that she was not a lunatic. She was again tried for lunacy and sent back to the Asylum, but was refused admittance, the Superintendent of the Institution, we are informed, saying she was not a lunatic. She is now in this place, at Mrs. Hess's private boarding house, where she has been ever since her first return from the Asylum. We understand that she pays her board regularly every week. She occasionally brings a receipt for the money. She occasionally, we are told, seems as sane as anybody, is exceedingly sensitive, and in many respects very peculiar. Some days she is perfectly mute, and cannot be induced to utter a syllable, other days she is cheerful and indulges in conversation freely. She says she has resided in Springfield, Mass., and Columbus, Ohio. She also has receipts in her possession dated at Cincinnati, showing that she has resided there for a short time at least. She has a daguerotype of a beautiful young woman who she says is her daughter, and marrying contrary to her wishes, removed to New York and died. She sometimes entertains the idea that she has recently married and will prepare to receive her spouse by donning her best apparel, including her bonnet and shawl, and sitting in her room all day. Those who have seen her and are best acquainted with her case, are divided in opinion as to whether she is really a lunatic or not, but suppose there is no doubt that she is mentally insane, or undergoes a great deal of delirium to make it appear so, at least.

We understand that her wardrobe indicates that she has been in affluent or easy circumstances, as she has neat, fashionable and costly clothing, and occasionally makes tasteful additions to her wardrobe. Her general manners and refined taste are such as to induce the belief that she has been reared in good society.

This unfortunate woman is about 35 years of age, has black hair, slightly tinged with gray, has a serious melancholy countenance, indicating sorrow and disappointment.

We hope our exchanges will either copy this article or give the main points of it, so that if this homeless wanderer has friends or relatives seeking for her, they may be placed in possession of the desired information.—*Boulevard Gazette.*

WAITING WITH A DEAD WOMAN—Prince George is known at London as at Paris as the first waiter in the world. He waited for an hour with no extra beating of the heart; he waited every lady, he exhausted every orchestra. One evening at Almack's a young English lady of much beauty wished to wait with him, and asked him to engage her. She was the daughter of a distinguished nobleman, and had played an important part in East Indian affairs. The prince waited with her: soon the other waiters stopped, the prince and Arabella alone continued. It seemed as if he were inspired while waiting; he kept on dancing without cessation of speed, and the orchestra tried in vain to follow him. The young girl, her head upon his shoulder, seemed in ecstasy. People were frightened at her palor and the convulsive movements of her eyes, but were reassured by hearing her, as if intoxicated with joy, murmur, "Keep on! Quicker! quicker still!" Soon she spoke no more.

The prince still waited, whirling his partner with his robust arm as though she were but a gauze scarf. At last the wearied musicians ceased. The prince stopped, bowed to his partner, and moved to leave her. She fell to the earth, dead. For a quarter of an hour the prince had waited with a corpse. His grief was great. Thereafter all the women called him "The Vampire." But women adore what they are afraid of. There was not at London a single woman, not one of those charming types of the Keepsake and the Book of Beauty, who would not have been ready to give him half her blood, provided he wished it to fill his veins. "The Vampire" swore to wait no more during his life, but all the young girls conspired together to make him break his word. Every time since, that he has waited with a young girl, he does so against his will, with a shudder, and a feeling of horror.

"The Vampire," or rather the Prince, is about to marry Mlle. Marec. This young girl, modest, and of singular beauty, was three months ago, at the ball of the Duchesse de S—, the Prince attracted by her appearance, asked her to wait. She refused, and now he is about to marry her.

GEN. JAMES H. LANE.—This notorious personage is now as dead politically as a man can well be, and he has no one to blame for it but himself. He might have maintained his position as the leader of the Free State party of Kansas for a long time if he could have controlled his passions, but this he never could do. His life has been one of bitterness, hatred, and personal difficulties. In early life he had a difficulty with Capt. T. W. Gibson, which resulted in a challenge, but for some reason they did not fight. He next comes in collision with a liquor seller named Smith, and a stab wound, which he was afraid to time despaired of. The stabbing was done at night. A short time afterwards he attacks the Hon. Jas. H. Cravens at night, strikes him in the face, and then runs off to a place of safety. He next attacks and strikes a lawyer named Vail, a non-combatant. His next difficulty is with Col. E. Dument, an armed with a hatchet, the other with a cane. They are separated, and go to Petersburg, Ky., to fight a duel. As usual some thing turned up to stop the affair before any blood was shed. He goes to Mexico, and while there has a difficulty with Gen. Joe. Lane, in which guns and pistols are shown but not used. He returns home, persecutes the lawyer Vail, and again attacks him, this time with an iron pole. Vail draws a pistol, presents it at Lane's breast, but not having been properly loaded, it misses fire, and Lane's life is saved. He goes to Congress, attempts to brow beat Mr. Hunt of Louisiana, who promptly challenges him. The matter, however, as usual, was "amicably adjusted."

He goes to Kansas, where he has several difficulties, ending with his recent murder of a friend and his own Adjutant General. His political career and moral character would form a chapter about on a par with the above.

We take the above history of a notorious Democratic politician from the New Albany Tribune. To Lane's other iniquities it should be added that he was one of the loudest of the demagogues in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and was one of the staunchest supporters of the Kansas Nebraska bill.

IT is said that one of the editors of a certain country paper, soon after he went to leave the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister pronounce as his text, "My daughter is previously tormented with a devil."

A PROPER ANSWER.—A lady, the other day, asked a young gentleman, "Is she not as pretty as you are?"

"Not caring to be complimented at the expense of his wife, he, by way of gentle reproof, blushing replied—

"I cannot say about that, Miss; but she has pretty manners!"

The lady quietly vamoosed—no further interrogatories propounded.

JUSTICE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED.—A special term of the Jessamine Circuit Court was held at Nicholasville on Thursday last, for the trial of Joshua H. Arnold for the murder of his wife on the 1st day of this month. A venire was summoned, the testimony heard, a verdict of guilty rendered, and sentence of death pronounced upon the prisoner that day. He is to be executed on the 24th of next month.

We understand that Arnold, upon his arraignment, put in the plea of "guilty," but, upon a suggestion of the Judge that he had better have the benefit of counsel, he withdrew the plea, and permitted the case to be regularly tried.

Upon the delivery of the sentence by the Court, Arnold wept freely, probably for the first time since the commission of the terrible crime for which he is so shortly to pay the penalty with his life, and he shed tears freely until he was removed from the Court House to his cell in the jail.

The prosecution was conducted by Maj. W. S. Downer, Commonwealth's Attorney, and the defense by J. S. Bronaugh, Esq.—*Lex. Observer & Reporter.*

WHO NOMINATED WASHINGTON?—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* says that Washington Irving, in his *Life of Washington*, page 453, vol. 1, claims for Johnson, a delegate from Maryland in the Continental Congress, the honor of having nominated Washington for the position of Commander-in-Chief. The election was by ballot, and was unanimous. Bancroft, in his last volume, page 393, says: "Thomas, of Maryland, nominated George Washington, and, as he had been brought forward at the particular request of the people in New England, he was elected by ballot unanimously." By a typographical oversight the name of Johnson was omitted after the Christian name, Thomas, in Mr. Bancroft's work. It should have read "Thomas Johnson, of Maryland." John Adams claimed the credit of first suggesting the name of George Washington. (Life and works, volume 2, page 415.) He also unites in the assertion (page 44) that Mr. Johnson, who was afterwards Governor of Maryland, made the nomination.

We find the following in a late number of the *Vincennes Gazette*:

Robert Dale Owen converted.—Private letters from the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, U. S. Minister at the Court of Naples, written to his friends at New Harmony, announce the gratifying intelligence that he has become converted to the Christian religion. Mr. Owen is well known throughout this State for his scholastic attainments, but his influence has ever been weakened heretofore by his heterodox views of Christianity.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher was in attendance at the church of his son, in Brooklyn. Some one, in an address, said that the father must feel like Simeon of old, ready to "depart" in view of what he now saw. The Doctor started to his feet, and said that, so far from it, he never wanted to live so much in all his life as he did now.

It is told of Charles Lamb, that one afternoon, having taken a seat in a crowded omnibus, a stout gentleman looked in and politely asked: "All full inside?" "I don't know how it may be with the other passengers," answered Lamb, "but that last piece of oyster pie did the business for me!"

THE LATEST GOOD 'UN.—Why are hoops like an obstinate man? Because they often stand out about trifles.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.

April 21, 1858.—J. W. VOORHIES.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,

DEALER IN

Confectioneries & Groceries,

CORNER ST. CLAIR AND BROADWAY STREETS,

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND THE CHOICEST ARTICLES in his line, which he will sell at the lowest market prices.

Tobacco and Cigars.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS TO BE FOUND AT

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

WHISKY—OLD BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle, for sale by

GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

IRISH WHISKY—

Old Irish Whisky, the very best in the State at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

(If you want excellent GIN call at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

For the Toilet.

COLOGNES, EXTRACTS, PERFUMERY, POMADES, Soaps, Douches, Combs, &c., at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

TEAS! TEAS!!

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS IN PACKAGES OR by bulk, a superior article at

GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public, that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Jaggies in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:

One passenger and baggage 25 cents.

Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage 12 1/2 cents each.

He will also attend Bells, Parties, Ple Xies, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.

Having good conveyances, gentle horses, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his driver, and will be delivered at the depot.

All calls left at Railroad Depot, either at the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON,

May 5, 1858—143m. (Yeoman copy.)

Strayed or Stolen.

A BLACK OR BROWN HORSE with a

white star on his forehead; shed all round,

with long tail and mane, heavy set, a short

little eye-bush, little footed, in the

foremost feet, and a touch of lame in one of the hindmost feet at the first start. He was taken from the bounds of the Cemetery in Frankfort.

REWARD will be given for the horse if any man brings him to me or to Gran Graham's stable or Mr. Johnson's stable in Frankfort.

June 3—9m. EDWARD DOWLING.

Agents Wanted.

HAVING TAKEN THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR

Mitchell's new National Map for 1858, in the State of Kentucky, I desire to engage a number of energetic persons to canvass for the same. The precise terms are not stated except to those prepared and resolved to go into the business. This much however, may be said, that it is not desirable for any to engage, or continue in the business, who cannot make for himself \$100 per month.

For particulars, address Rev. A. R. MACVEY, Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky. May 3, 1858—3m.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

AND ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

St. Clair and Wapping Streets, FRANKFORT, KY.

All accounts due 1st of January, May, and September, interest charged after maturity.

MAY 24th, 1858.

GROCERIES.

REFINING SUGAR, PRESERVING SUGAR,

COFFEE, PRIME RIO AND MOCHA,

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, SUGAR HOUSE,

SOAP AND CANDLES.

FISH.

SMOKED HERRING AND SHAD.

LIQUORS.

Blackberry Brandy, Claret Wine,

Port Wine, Old Port Wine,

Sherry Wine, Standard and Sweet,

Jamaica Rum, Irish Whisky,

Pure Apple Brandy, 8 years old,

RYE WHISKY, OLD BOURBON WHISKY,

DOMESTIC WHISKY, BOKER'S BITTERS,

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, ABBOTT'S BROWN STOUT

MEATS AND LARD.

PORK AND CURED HAM,

DRY CURED HAM, CORNED BEEF,

PORK AND COUNTRY LARD,

WOODEN WARE, &c.

Cedar Pails, Buckets, Painted Tubs and Buckets,

Measures, Cocoa Dippers,

Pepper, Cracker, Ginger,

Macaroni, Spices, Green and Black Teas,

Vermicelli.

HARDWARE.

NAILS, (all sizes), PAD LOCKS,

SHOVELS AND SPADES, BUTTS, AXES, AND HOES,

SCREWS, TACKS, TRACE CHAINS,

HAY AND MANURE FORKS, HATCHETS,

PRESERVING KETTLES, COFFEE MILLS,

BRIER SCYTHES, BUTCHER KNIVES,

MOWING BLADES AND GRASS SCYTHES.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1858.

### AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

RECEPTION OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—We have received a despatch from Covington, stating that Kentucky's Senator was in that city on Saturday evening and would reach Lexington Monday evening. As many of the Frankfort committee as can possibly do so will go to Lexington to meet him on the Monday afternoon train. He will be in Frankfort on the afternoon of Tuesday. A large crowd from Frankfort and the adjoining counties will be present to meet him at the cars, and welcome him home. It is hoped that all who can will be ready to meet him and give him an earnest of the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

In an article upon the bill for the encouragement of the fine arts, in our last issue, we remarked that, as it was the business of the Clerks of the House to enroll bills, and as it was the business of no one else belonging to that body to do so, and as the bill for the encouragement of the fine arts certainly went to the Speaker from the House, we took it for granted the bill was enrolled by the Clerks or their employees. Every one will see that the assumption was reasonable, and the facts prove it to be correct. The statement which we made has not been, nor can it be, truthfully, denied. But the defenders of the Clerks of the House make the following statement:

We now state—and state it advisedly—that the bill was not enrolled by the Clerks of the House of Representatives; nor was it done with their knowledge or consent. It was not enrolled by any officer or member of the House of Representatives, the assertion of Know Nothing editors and candidates to the contrary notwithstanding.

We did not make our former statement of the matter without having ascertained ourselves that it was true, and we now repeat it. We know, of our own knowledge, that the bill referred to was enrolled by an employee of the Clerks of the House of Representatives; and we know, further, that this employee was employed by the Clerks to enroll bills and was authorized by them to do so. He was, moreover, paid for his labor. Whether or not this particular bill was enrolled with the consent of the Clerks or not, we cannot say; but the presumption is that a man working under their orders and supervision does nothing of which they are ignorant. At any rate the Clerks of the House are responsible for the carelessness of their own employees, deputies, or agents. This is the substance of our statement, and we dare any one to contradict it. Whoever does so, although we may not call him a liar, we shall prove that what he says is untrue.

George R. McKee has stated that the bill was enrolled by the Clerks of the House. Well, the Clerks did not do it with their own hands, but their employees did it. The difference is immaterial. The Clerks are bound to see that their agents or deputies make no mistakes in the transaction of their duties.

The material facts in the case have not yet been denied. The bill was taken and enrolled by the employee of the Clerks of the House of Representatives, and was sent by the Clerks of that House among other enrolled bills to the Speaker for his signature—and this was done, and the Speaker's name was signed to the bill, before it had been reported to the House from the Senate. It was afterwards reported to the House and rejected by that body, but in the meantime the bill had been sent to the Speaker of the Senate, signed by the Speaker of the House as a certificate that it had passed that body; of course Speaker King signed it, and sent it to the Governor, who approved it. Now who was to blame for all this, unless it was the Clerk of the House whose business it was to attend to the enrolling of the bills. Has he the right to employ or obtain assistance, and then shift from himself all responsibility for the mistakes of his own deputy or employee? We do not attribute to any one any evil design in carry the bill through in this singular manner. This bill was probably placed among the enrolled House bills that had been passed by both bodies, through mistake or carelessness. But who is responsible for such carelessness? Is it not the Clerk's look out that no bill goes from him to the Committee on Enrollments, unless it has become a law?

We understand that a special train of cars has been engaged by a large number of gentlemen at Covington to convey Gov. Crittenden to Lexington; and that the train will leave Covington at 1 o'clock P. M., allowing a half hour at Falmouth; a half hour at Cynthiana; a half hour at Paris; and will reach Lexington at dark, when Mr. C. will be escorted from the cars to the Odd Fellows Hall by a procession with lighted torches.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July has been received and is for sale by KEENE & CRUTCHER; from a hasty glance at it we see that it is filled with the usual variety of readable articles. Call and buy a copy.

It is hardly worth while for us to enter into any lengthy dispute about the incompetency of the Democratic Clerks of the House of Representatives. The fact of their having been in competent is apparent upon the face of things, and cannot be truthfully denied by any one; but it was natural that inexperienced men should be incompetent, and we do not urge the fact as any slur upon the persons elected as Clerks. We have never attached the slightest blame to either of the Clerks, who did their best, except to the conduct of Mr. McClary in violating his pledge to McCorkle; and he was bullied into that by Democratic members of the Legislature, who preferred that the business of the State should be retarded and mismanaged rather than that an American should be employed as the additional Assistant Clerk. We do not blame the Clerks for being unable to meet the requirements of an office which they knew nothing about, but we do condemn the vile, proscriptive, despicable spirit exhibited by certain members of the Legislature, in consulting the pecuniary interests of certain hangers on and whipper snappers of the Democratic party, rather than the best interests of the Commonwealth.

About the meanest thing we have ever heard of is the attempt to shift the blame resting upon the Democratic Clerks on to S. C. Sayres. Mr. Sayres' duties as Assistant Clerk were merely to assist in keeping up the Journal of the House. He had nothing whatever to do with enrolling the acts—with seeing whether the acts passed were enrolled, or whether none but those passed were enrolled. When he had adjusted the Journal his labor was done, and he was not compelled to have a supervision over the Assistant Clerk's duties. Mr. McClary at first endeavored to attend to the Journal, but finding that he was unable to keep up with the business of the House, Major Helm was sent for to assist him. McClary and Major Helm together managed to creep along after a fashion of their own; but when McClary was taken ill, Major Helm was utterly incapable of attending to the Journal by himself, and, at the request of McClary, S. C. Sayres assisted him. But when it was found that Helm and Wellburn could not do the work in McClary's absence, and it was necessary to employ another Clerk, Sayres was rejected and another Democrat elected. The new Clerk did not help any very great deal, and at last the Legislature gave in and appointed Sayres. From the time of his appointment the Journal was placed almost entirely in his care, and if any blunders can be found in it after he was appointed we suppose he must bear his share of the blame. But if there have any blunders in the Journal they have not been exposed.

As we understand it, the fourth Democratic Clerk was employed to assist Wellburn in his duties. But now that some grievous errors have been discovered in their part of the business, the blame is endeavored to be thrown upon Sayres, who discharged the duties incumbent upon him, and who had nothing to do with enrolling the acts. Moreover, the State was obliged to pay several other gentlemen for assisting in the enrolling of the acts. Now isn't it a shame, a burning shame, that Sam Sayres should be blamed because all these Democrats put together could not attend to their own affairs? Was he expected to do the work which neither McClary nor Helm were able to do, and besides that to keep a supervision over Wellburn and his corps of assistants, and to correct all their errors and mistakes?

But it is said that Sam Sayres was left behind by Mr. McClary to assist in arranging the Clerks' business. If Mr. Sayres was left behind to do this, Mr. McClary drew the pay for it and we have Sayres' word that he did not receive any additional pay for his services from McClary. But Sayres was appointed to assist in bringing up the Journal and not to have any connection with the Acts. Mr. G. W. Lewis was paid by McClary for chaptering and arranging the Acts. His duties were merely mechanical. He chaptered the Acts which were brought to him and arranged them for publication. This act was brought to him by the Clerks among the other enrolled bills, and he chaptered and prepared it for publication just as he did the others. Was it Mr. Lewis' place to say whether a bill which was brought to him by the Clerks, engrossed and enrolled, signed by the Speakers of both Houses and approved by the Governor, was a law or not, or whether it should be printed or not? How could he go behind these facts and determine, whether this Act was ever really passed by the Legislature? It is evident that the Clerks themselves could not correct the error after it had been made, by throwing out a bill which had the signatures of both Speakers as having passed their respective Houses, and also the Governor's approval. It is the supreme impudence for any one to blame either Sayres or Lewis for this matter. The blame belongs to those who permitted the bill to be signed by the Speaker before it had been passed by the House; and to none other.

Estill Springs. We have received a circular from our old friend, SIDNEY M. BARNES, Esq., announcing that he has purchased the Estill Springs, and that the whole establishment is now being refitted and re-furnished throughout. To those who are acquainted with Mr. Barnes it is unnecessary to say a word in his commendation; but to those who know him not, we may be permitted to say that no cleverer gentleman ever had charge of such an establishment. He pledges himself "to make it as agreeable a summer resort as is to be found in Kentucky;" and if he does not make it equal to any watering place in the United States, in point of comfort, good living, and all that sort of thing, then we shall be more disappointed than we ever have been in any man in Kentucky.

Mr. Barnes has engaged as his assistants CAPT. G. LEWIS POSTLETHWAITE and MR. RICHARD N. BRADLEY—two gentlemen well known, not only throughout Kentucky, but throughout the Union, to the traveling public, as eminently qualified for the positions assigned them by Mr. Barnes.

A fine turnpike road is now finished from Lexington to the Springs, and a daily line of mail coaches runs regularly between the places, so that facilities for reaching the Springs are now enjoyed which have never been before.

ABSCONDED.—F. N. W. Burton, the late Secretary of State of Tennessee, who defaulted to the tune of \$45,000 has absconded instead of settling up, as he promised to do. The Governor of the State offers a reward of \$500 for his apprehension.

BANK STOCK.—Books for the subscription of additional stock in the Bank of Louisville and the Commercial Bank of Kentucky—\$350,000 of the former and \$200,000 of the latter—were opened in Louisville on Tuesday last. The whole of the stock in the Bank of Louisville was taken in two hours after the books were opened, and the whole of that of the Commercial Bank was taken on the second day after the books were opened. The stock taken is distributed among a large number of persons, the largest sum taken by any one individual being \$30,000, and the lowest \$500.

The avidity with which the stock of these institutions was taken shows the estimation in which the Banking institutions of Kentucky are held, and the confidence reposed in their management.

John P. Stockton; a son of Commodore Stockton, has been appointed and confirmed as the successor of Lewis Cass, Jr., at Rome, in stead of receiving the mission to Switzerland, as first reported.

TROOPS RECALLED FROM UTAH.—The National Intelligencer, of Monday last, learns that Gen. Scott, on consultation with the Secretary of War, has sent orders by express to turn back a large portion of the troops now moving in the direction of Utah. The immense magazines will, however, be forwarded to Utah, as a considerable body of troops will be kept there for some time to come.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Election in Washington. We published a few days ago a paragraph from the Washington Star, a Democratic paper, speaking of the violence of the rowdies and bullies "imported by the Democratic party" on the day of the municipal election in Washington. The other Democratic papers maintained an ominous silence in regard to the occurrences of election day or falsely represented that there was an unusually quiet election. How that quiet was attained may be ascertained from the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune. The writer is evidently an anti American, but he acknowledges that the scenes he witnessed were of themselves sufficient to warrant the organization of a native American party. We wish our readers to reflect upon this candid and impartial statement of the proceedings on election day in our national capital and ask themselves if the establishment of native Americanism is not an actual necessity for the citizens of this country.

From the Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 8, 1858. The scenes exhibited in the national metropolis yesterday, in connection with the municipal election, have contributed, I must confess, to weaken a good deal my dislike of the principles and tendency of the Know Nothing party. It was not agreeable to my national feelings, nor to my sense of right and propriety, to see the streets of the capital of the country actually in the possession of drunken, brutal-looking, insolent foreigners. I suppose that the Democratic party of Washington must number in its ranks a certain proportion of the native citizens, apart from the immediate retainers of the Federal Government. But so far as the Democracy shows itself in the street, or makes audible demonstrations of its existence, it is composed, apparently, almost wholly of Irishmen, gangs of whom were all day prowling about the streets, yelling out the name of a candidate, which they could not pronounce correctly, and grossly insulting, and in many cases assaulting those they met whose garb or appearance indicated that they were native citizens of the country. It was humiliating to my pride as an American to witness the triumphal march of these ruffianly bands of armed foreigners along our broad streets, while native women and children fled before them, and peaceable and respectable citizens took refuge in houses or doorways, or remained on the sidewalks at the peril of insult or personal outrage. These scenes, which I saw in the course of the day many times, and in many parts of the city, reminded me too much of the scenes which accompany the occupation of a capital by the troops of a victorious enemy. At the sight of them I could not wonder that a native party had been called into existence. No other people under heaven could tolerate such scenes for a moment, unless compelled by military force to smother their national and natural pride and self respect. The interference of foreigners in the government of any city in the old world, not garrisoned by hostile troops, to the extent and in the manner in which they interfere here, would instantly provoke a popular outbreak. In spite of my anti-Know Nothing convictions, it was not without satisfaction that I heard that the Irish name of the energetic American policeman whom they wantonly assaulted, and who, in self defense, shot four of them.

The examination of Lewis Marshall for shooting Rick took place at St. Louis on Wednesday. Only two witnesses were examined, whose testimony was very contradictory. Marshall was held to bail in \$2,000 to answer at the conclusion of the examination of the witnesses, Marshall was called upon, and made the following statement:

In this case I have only to state that my young brother was suddenly and without warning shot down in my presence by some unknown person.

He was some fifteen yards distant from the toll house, walking alone towards the bar room, with his hand extended, proposing to those in the beer house to come out and make peace.

It is untrue that he had any weapon in his hand; he was entirely unarmed. When shot he turned and walked toward the buggy, when he was shot again, and exclaimed that he was shot. If I have committed any wrong I don't know it, and my conscience is clear. Any brother would have done as I did. There are several who witnessed the transaction for which I am arrested, whose testimony before any tribunal will show that I was just. In this proceeding, and by advice, of course, I have had but one examination.

Frank Roll, arrested for the shooting of John Marshall, was liberated without an examination, no one having made affidavit, or sworn out a warrant, or preferred a charge against him.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.—The New York Evening Post will have it that the federal government seems to be hastening to bankruptcy.—One year ago there was a surplus of more than \$17,000,000 in the treasury, it is now susceptible of demonstration that before another fiscal year has elapsed, we shall have a national debt of over \$60,000,000, and by the close of Mr. Buchanan's administration, a debt, in all probability, exceeding \$100,000,000.

Item by Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, June 18. On Thursday night, the great Yazoo Pass gave way. The channel is now over thirty yards wide and widening and deepening rapidly. The water has a fall of eight or ten feet and is rushing down with such terrific force as to fell trees in its course. It will deluge the whole Yazoo valley.

END OF DISTURBANCES.—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.—The following is the message to Congress above referred to in our telegraphic despatches accompanied by a communication from Governor Cumming, dated May 2, a copious extract of which will be found elsewhere:

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1858.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit a copy of a dispatch from Governor Cumming to the Secretary of State, dated at Great Salt Lake City on the 2d of May, and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the Constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating this information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriation for the purpose of calling into service the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress, approved on the 7th of April last, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection and supply of emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier.

I am more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the Treasury, at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and the question which now arises every new appropriation is whether it is to be a charge on the Treasury, and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment. In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defence of the frontiers of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, the State can be defended for the present by the regular troops, which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 17, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED. Radcliffe v. Brile, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed. Lewis v. Sheridan, Lou. Ch'y; affirmed. Jenkins v. Chandler, Marion; affirmed. Jones v. Meek, Henry; affirmed. Tate, Clarke; reversed. Hunter v. Hunter, Jessamine; reversed.

ORDERS. Wilson v. Sloan, Shelby; petition for rehearing overruled. Hampton v. Ready, &c., Pulaski; motion to affirm as delay case overruled. Davis v. Shurt, Madison; affirmed. Roberts v. Hile, Madison; affirmed. Ferguson v. Fox, Madison; affirmed. Townsend v. Smith, Estill; affirmed. Shelby Board v. Seacore, Shelby; Nash v. Rucker, Shelby; Taylor v. Nunn, Bourbon—were argued.

FRIDAY, June 18, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED. King v. Fleming, Owen; affirmed. Hill v. Diggs, Madison; affirmed. Quisenberry v. Lexington & Big Sandy R. R., Clarke; affirmed. Seacore v. Seacore, Woodford; affirmed. Payne v. Payne, Meade; affirmed. Nash v. Rucker, Shelby; reversed. Pinchard v. Buford, Woodford; reversed. Townsend v. Smith, Estill; reversed. Diggs v. Turner, Madison; reversed.

ORDERS. Wash v. Marlow, Anderson; Taylor v. Haggard, Bourbon; Taylor v. Graves, Bourbon; White v. Dues, Bourbon; Kenly v. Burton, Bourbon; Blackwell v. Foster, Clarke; Anderson v. Sartin, Garrard; Beaumont v. Miller, Garrard; Raney v. Central Bank, Garrard; Holman v. Spillman, Garrard; Mason v. Yantis, Garrard; Hudson v. Burdett—were argued.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1858.

CAUSES DECIDED. Wash v. Marlow, Anderson; affirmed. Huston v. Burdett, Garrard; affirmed. Rainey v. Barke, Garrard; reversed on the cross appeal and affirmed on the original appeal. Mason v. Yantis, Garrard; affirmed. McCallister v. Trimble, Greenup; reversed. Beaumont v. Miller, Garrard; reversed. Davis v. Shurt, Madison; reversed. Taylor v. Haggard, &c., Bourbon; reversed upon the original appeal, and affirmed on the cross appeal.

ORDERS. McKee v. Letcher, Madison; Harlan v. Harlan, Boyle; Bolton v. Gregory, Boyle; Steinberger v. Smith, Mercer; Francis v. Francis, Madison—were argued.

FRESH BREAD AND RISK EVERY MORNING.

HAVING secured the services of the Baker whose celebrated French Rolls, &c., have given such universal satisfaction to the citizens of Frankfort, for the last two months, we will keep a supply constantly on hand. For the purpose of obtaining it, call on us every morning by calling at our establishment on Main street. GRAY & TODD.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals for the construction of FIVE MILES of Turnpike Road from Cynthiana towards Lexington, in sections of one mile each, will be received at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, until Thursday, the 15th of July next.

By the Governor. C. S. MOREHEAD. By T. P. A. BARN, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that THO. ROBERTS did, on the 2nd day of April, 1857, in the county of Pendleton, kill and murder James Blackburn, and has since fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of said Commonwealth, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of said Roberts, and his delivery to the Jailor of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1858, and in the 67th year of the Commonwealth.

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# SPECIAL NOTICES.

## LIBERIA, AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858.

By Rev. A. M. COWAN, Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us the amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—tf.

Liberia. All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

## NEW GOODS!

### GREAT ATTRACTION

#### AT T. S. & J. R. PAGE'S.

We are now in receipt and will be receiving throughout the season all of the latest styles of Silks, Organdies, Aquille Robes, Valencia Lace, Sets and Collars; French Embroidered Collars and Sets, Chintz Prints, Figured Jaconets, Brillantes, Marsailles, Broche Muslins, English and American Prints, Linens of all kinds; Shawls, Lace Mantillas, and all of the latest novelties of the season.

We are now able to offer to the public the most complete assortment of goods that we have ever brought to this market, and for beauty, elegance and variety we can safely say cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. All of which we will offer low for cash or to prompt customers on our usual time.

The ladies can also find Douglas & Sherwood's Adjustable Steel Bustle Hoop, the great novelty of the season. April 2, 1858—tf. T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

### J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on TIME. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—tf.]

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 30—td.]

## SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—tf.]

### Cove Mill Flour.

The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Hanna's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance. Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

### Wheat Wanted.

At the COVE MILL, by Dec. 4, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE.

### Special Notice.

350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by Dec. 4—tf. W. A. GAINES.

### 800 Barrels Salt for Sale.

A first rate article, low for Cash. Nov. 18, 1857—tf. R. C. STEELE & Co.

### Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.

### Special Notice—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear. GILLISPIE & HEFFNER. Jan. 11, 1858—tf.

## MOSELEY'S TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON

### ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS.

THESE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron, sheathing always iron.

The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood like the floors of ordinary Bridges. We are prepared to make these structures in any quantities, at prices about as follows:

Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,000 lbs. \$5.75 per foot lineal. Railroad Bridges, 50 feet span, 8,000 lbs. \$17.50 per foot lineal.

Common Road or Turnpike, 30 feet span, 2,000 lbs. \$5.75 per foot lineal. Railroad Bridges, 30 feet span, 8,000 lbs. \$17.50 per foot lineal.

Increase of span of bridges or width of buildings makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures.

We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs, and Railroads or other companies buying the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures one third less than the price of wooden structures.

We beg them to inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we ask no pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payments being secured on contracting. Office No. 66 West Third Street, Cincinnati, O. MOSELEY & CO.

### Wanted!

A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort, a middle aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort. June 4, 1858—tf.

# Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. Frankfort, Ky., May 30, 1858.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 1st day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are, the 18th volume of Ben Moore's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Reports of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Returns; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and Annuals; Commissioners accompanying each set of Journals; Commissioners Blank; Registration Blank; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight Districts, as follows:

DISTRICT NO. 1. Fulton, Hickman, MacCracken, Ballard, Graves, Marshall, Callaway, Livingston, Crittenden, Union, Warren.

DISTRICT NO. 2. Henderson, McLean, Hopkins, Christian, Todd, Muhlenburg, Logan, Simpson, Butler, Allen, Warren.

DISTRICT NO. 3. Edmonson, Grayson, Hart, Hancock, Davis, Boone, Breckinridge, Meade, Hardin, Boone, Nelson, Jefferson, Bullitt.

DISTRICT NO. 4. Washington, Lincoln, Mercer, Green, Taylor, Cumberland, Adair, Marion, Boyle, Clinton, Spencer, Anderson.

DISTRICT NO. 5. Casey, Garrard, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Laurel, Knott, Harlan, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Wayne, Whitley, Russell.

DISTRICT NO. 6. Oldham, Trimble, Shelby, Henry, Carroll, Owen, Hart, Franklin, Grant, Harrison, Campbell.

DISTRICT NO. 7. Scott, Woodford, Fayette, Jessamine, Breathitt, Edinburg, Breathitt, Floyd, Montgomery, Pike, Powell, Jackson.

DISTRICT NO. 8. Bourbon, Bracken, Mason, Nicholas, Boone, Fleming, Greenup, Morgan, Carter, Lewis, Lawrence, Johnson, Rowan.

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for and the price of each separately for all of the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidder, upon their executing bonds with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, at Frankfort. MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

May 31, 1858—td.

suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to me,  
 or such information as will enable me to get him.  
 B. F. GRAHAM.  
 Ekhnorn, Franklin co., Ky., March 5, 1858—tf.